How primeval man, with his inferior weapons, slew the Mammoth is not easy to understand; but that they were contemporaneous is clearly shown by associated remains, and by the aotorious sketch of the Mammoth on a piece of its own ivory, in svhich curved tusks and a forehead like that of an Indian Elephant ire plainly to be seen. Although it was only so recently as the rear 1799 that an example of this great creature was actually studied on the spot, and removed to St. Petersburg, the existence >f Mammoths and of ivory is a matter of much more ancient knowledge. M. Trouessart relates* that fossil ivory was known .o the Greeks. Theophrastus spoke of ivory imbedded in the oil, and the tusks were recovered by the Chinese. It is a curious 'act that the Chinese described and figured the Mammoth as a ind of gigantic Hat. The likeness between the elephantine molar nd that of Kodents has been commented upon ; but the existence f its tusks below the level of the ground led the Chinese Natural listorians to consider that the ways of life of the Mammoth were hose of the Mole. As to the carcases themselves, the Chinese lid that the flesh was cold, but very healthy to eat. This spression can hardly be explained, except upon the view that •esh carcases were known to that people long before they were nown to us of the Western world. The value of the Mammoth *ory* was known to antiquity; the famous Haroun-al-Baschid ive to King Charlemagne not only a pair of living Elephants, it a ** horn of Licorne/* which seems undoubtedly to have been name for the tusks of the Mammoth. For in an account of the ,cred treasures of Saint Denis, published in the year 1646, the ithor states this to be the fact.

The causes of the disappearance of the Mammoth are not easy understand. Some held that it was a naked animal like the •isting Elephants, and that the lowering of the temperature in beria proved fatal; it is, of course, now certain that it was }thed with dense woolly hair. Along with the bogged corpses the great pachyderm, numerous trunks of pine-trees have been

md, together with associated remains of other animals now
tinct in that neighbourhood. Thus it is plain that Siberia was
ce covered by mighty forests, through which the Mammoth
raied. The decay of these forests, upon whose branches the
ephant fed, as is attested by the remains of pine leaves found
tfoc, JWrt. *cPAcctvmat.* sir. 1898, p. 41.